

there are many examples of poor contrast. In some of the photographs of high magnification, fine details are difficult to observe. This reviewer wonders if the poor quality might be due to the fact that the microscopic sections used were of celluloid, which is thicker than paraffin. There is no mention in the book of exactly what type of sections were used.

In the portion of the atlas in which the author shows examples of normal histologic structures, he makes fine use of labels and arrows. In the remainder of the atlas, which illustrates examples of pathology, the conspicuous absence of identifying labels and arrows is most unfortunate.

In spite of the above mentioned deficiencies, this atlas still deserves a place on the ophthalmologist's bookshelf as a companion to the more complete ophthalmic pathology texts.

Morton Smith, M.D.

Atlas of External Diseases of the Eye, Vol. 1: Congenital Anomalies and Systemic diseases, by David D. Donaldson, M.D., St. Louis, 1966, The C. V. Mosby Company. 169 pages, \$35.00.

This book represents the first volume of a series of atlases on external diseases of the eye. The present volume covers congenital anomalies of the eye and reviews the ocular manifestations of systemic diseases.

The format of the book is unusual, and rather unique, compared to other atlases. A short review of a particular disease or condition is presented, followed by one or more reports of typical cases, accompanied by colored stereo-photographs and/or black and white prints. The case reports have been well chosen to emphasize history, and present findings, therapy, and the clinical course of patients with the particular disease.

Dr. Donaldson's reputation for magnificent stereoscopic photographs of the eye is known to most ophthalmologists. Over a hundred of these pictures, all truly superb, are provided in some 15 reels enclosed in pockets on the book cover. A stereoscopic viewer is also included.

Because of the broad scope of the subjects covered, some conditions are presented in less detail than might be desired, and there are some omissions. Nevertheless, the latter are few in number and the relative completeness of the coverage is quite impressive. This is particularly true of the

section on congenital anomalies. Most ophthalmologists reviewing the book will recognize examples of cases they have seen and further realize the multisystem involvement of the many conditions presenting with ocular manifestations.

The book is also one of the relatively rare texts that is equally valuable to the ophthalmologist, the internist, the pediatrician, the medical student, and the resident physician. In addition, it provides the teacher of ophthalmology with an extremely effective method of demonstrating ocular disease. If the subsequent volumes of the atlas live up to the example of the present volume, we will have been provided with a most valuable contribution to ophthalmology.

Allan E. Kolker, M.D.

Augenoperationen unter dem Mikroskop, by Heinrich Harms and Gunter Mackensen, Stuttgart, 1966, Georg Thieme Verlag, 291 pages, 480 illustrations, 7 tables, \$29.

This is a superb treatise on the current status of ophthalmic microsurgery by two expert surgeons who have used the microscope for all intraocular surgery for many years. The volume begins with a treatment of the available operating microscopes including the double microscope perfected in the workshop of the Tubingen Eye Clinic, which permits the surgeon to work in his customary position at the head of the patient and his assistant at right angles to him. This is followed by a photographic and diagrammatic discussion of the available needles, suture materials, and instruments. Professor Mackensen's beautiful technique for keratoplasties is demonstrated through sequential photographs of unusual clarity. Routine penetrating and lamellar transplants, as well as unusual and complicated cases, are demonstrated. This is followed by sections on various approaches to cataract and glaucoma surgery, the latter emphasizing the Elliot trephination, with which this group has had the most experience. The volume concludes with chapters on surgery of the iris and trauma. This well-written atlas is so completely and beautifully illustrated that the ophthalmic surgeon need not be fluent in German to appreciate its value and techniques.

Matthew Newman, M.D.